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Vol. VIII.

DECEMBER, 1870.

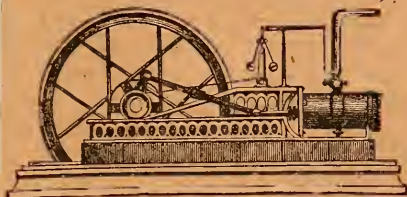
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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FREDERICK P. McFEELY, Treasurer,
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

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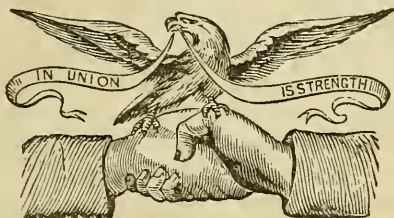
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MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS'



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

CLEVELAND, O., DECEMBER, 1870.

VOL. VIII—No. 2.} JOHN FEHRENBATCH, *Editor*. { ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

TRADES UNIONS.



WHATEVER opinions a man may hold as to the policy pursued by many of our Trades Unions, at periods of exceptional importance, he must acknowledge that they are societies which have done much in the past to improve the moral and intellectual status of the mechanic. They have perhaps done more to educate the workingman than any other agency in existence, and are destined to accomplish still greater deeds in the future. Workingmen, and those who care for what is good for workingmen, should at all times be glad to have accurate information concerning them.

While we occupy our present position we will collect facts, and from time to time place them before our readers in such a way that they may

themselves draw the lessons which are taught.

The difference between a sectional society with its few members, and limited in its operations to a small district, and a large aggregation of societies, all the members of which have a common interest, will, of course, be easily apparent. But it will not be so easy to see how these large societies, when well organized, have in them a conservative element, which is, to some extent, a guarantee for forbearance and prudence in their dealings with those to whom they may be opposed. It is, we think, impossible for such societies to exist without having some bond of union beyond that which is found in the mere wages question. One reason why our trades societies have not gained a recognition from the public to which their usefulness justly entitles them, is simply because unprincipled and evil designing men, open

and avowed enemies of the workingman, have continually, through misrepresentation, placed and kept our trades unions before the eye of a critical but generous public in an unfair and improper light, for the sole purpose of keeping the workingman in subjection. But all their efforts to stem the tide of progress, place a yoke of tyranny upon and enslave the mechanics of America, have signally failed, and to-day three hundred thousand of the best mechanics in this country have dared to proclaim themselves *freemen*; they have thrown off the tyrannical yoke, and now stand before the world enrolled under the broad and proud banner of union, marching on to a final and grand realization of the sacred principles inscribed thereon.

The objects of our trades unions are not what a great many suppose them to be—to wage war against employers. Those of our readers who have read our former article upon this subject, are no doubt convinced that we are opposed to strikes among workingmen, and our organization, if not openly opposed to them, recognizes them only as a last resort. That a great many of our trades unions engage frequently in strikes we do not deny, and should we from time to time, through the columns of the *JOURNAL*, oppose and discourage this mode of redress, we do not wish to be understood that we are hostile toward these Unions, but to this principle, simply because we are sure that if persisted in it will work destruction to the organization that continues to

engage in them. Aside from this, we are decidedly in favor of the principle of our trades unions, and instead of confining it to a narrow platform, we seek to obtain for it a wider one, from which the workingmen may themselves work out the solution of the problem of their future social and industrial welfare. This can only be effected by purifying trades unionism, from much of the prejudice and single-idealism which at present surrounds and encumbers it. Of late years there has been visible an increasing tendency in this direction, and to this circumstance must partly be attributed the remarkable progress which the members of trades unions have made during the last two or three years. It is true we are opposed to strikes, but this opposition has not arisen from any partiality in favor of employers, or hostility toward those engaging in them; it has arisen simply from the earnest convictions, based upon the teachings of experience, that strikes are at best but clumsy and expensive methods of deciding questions in dispute, which ought to be, and indeed might be, settled in a less ruinous and mischievous manner. We do not say that workingmen are always responsible for these evils, for the employers are not always free from blame, and while such is the case strikes will always occur; but for all that, the occurrence of such conflicts is none the less an evil to the industrial world. At this very moment myriads of Prussians and French are

being slaughtered on the field of battle merely because their respective rulers could not or would not submit the question in dispute to arbitration. It is not for us to say with which country or ruler the blame rests; it may be with one, it may be with both. Be this as it may, it must be acknowledged that war is a terrible curse to humanity, and far from being settled in accordance with the claims of right and justice; the victory will rest with the strongest battallions, rather than with the simple cause of right. So with strikes. The longest purse, or the greatest power of endurance, generally wins the day.

We are not writing from a theoretical stand-point simply, but we are writing what we have felt. Having been engaged in quite a number of strikes in our day we are prepared to speak practically upon this question, and although the workmen have, in all of these instances been successful in defeating the employers, yet we fail to see wherein the workmen have been the gainers. One of these strikes lasted seven weeks; the employers lost about three thousand dollars; it cost the International Union seven hundred and eighty-one dollars to support the men while on the strike, and the lost time of the men on the strike amounted to one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents; add to that the amount expended by the International Union in sustaining the men, it will amount in the aggregate to the sum of two thousand five hundred

and sixty-nine and fifty cents, add to that the amount lost to the employers and it will reach the snug little sum of five thousand five hundred and sixty nine dollars and fifty cents. All this could have been saved had judgment and good common sense prevailed, and much of the ill-feeling both between the men themselves and the employers would have been avoided.

We suggest, as a remedy for all of these troubles, and a medium through which the mechanic can be placed beyond the reach of tyrannical and overbearing employers—"Co-operation." This is a subject that should be discussed in the meeting-room of every Union in the country, and by giving it the attention that its importance demands, we venture the assertion that it will be but a short time when the toilers of this nation will no longer be looked upon as being entirely dependent upon their employers.

All great reforms have been brought about through organization, through a combination of men. So it is with this great question of Labor Reform, there must be a unity of action among working men; there must be a combination, there must be an organization. Yet we are told by men who seem to have the interests and welfare of the working men at heart, that trades unions are useless, that they are arbitrary in their very nature and consequently do the mechanic more harm than good, that they are absurd in theory and mischievous in practice, that they have no influence in raising

the wages of the mechanic, and that all his demands will, eventually, be brought about through a wise arrangement of Providence and without the interposition of these trades Unions. That in these days of commercial enterprise and industrial development, that in this age of political economy and social reform, the position of the working classes is looked upon at from what may be termed a commercial point of view. The doctrines of a fair and reasonable rate of wages have been discarded.

The working classes are no longer dependents but merchants, their labor is their merchandise, the price of which is to be governed by the same law and influenced by the same circumstances which regulate and affect the price of any other commodity.—Employers and workmen are simply buyers and sellers of labor, and the price of that labor depends entirely upon the laws of supply and demand. If the mechanic is so poorly paid as to be unable to purchase the common necessities of life, if his children are compelled to wear away their young lives at the hard work and in the unhealthy atmosphere of the factory and the mine; if poor and helpless women are starved to death whilst working patiently, laboriously and skilfully for the wealthiest men in the country, it is all owing to supply and demand, it is all done in strict accordance with the principles of political economy. The mechanics of the present age know that these arguments are false, they are absurd, and the men who utter them have not

got the interests of the working man at heart, or else they are humbugs of the first water and an imposition upon the producing classes.

Every intelligent mechanic knows that the rate of wages is a contract between himself and his employer, and that the contract may be a fair one, still he feels that it is necessary that he and his employer should stand on a footing nearer equality, that the one should have as much as possible the same power of entering into or standing aloof from the contract as the other. When this is not the case then it becomes one-sided and unfair, the mechanic feels that his poverty has been taken advantage of, and through his weakness he has been compelled to make a sacrifice. He finds that although theoretically recognized as a seller, practically he has not the power of even asking his own price for his labor, he is a party to a bargain he has no voice in making. The circumstances of his position are such as to place him very much at the mercy of his employer; he is, in most cases, through poverty, compelled to sell his labor but the employer is not compelled, at all times, to buy it; his financial condition is such that he can not travel to sell his labor in the best market, and he is very often ignorant as to what demand there may be for his labor in any other locality than that in which he is situated.

It happens very often that employers advertise for men, and by the offer of a fair price for labor and steady employment they succeed in getting

a sufficient number of workmen, and very often, after these men have broken up old associations and connections, and brought their families with them and are comfortably located, the employer steps in and reduces the rate of wages, and when the men find that they have been deceived, and burning with a sense of wrong and injury unite to resist such wrongs and impositions, this conduct is denounced as being absurd and mischievous.

However the great aims of our trades unions go much further than the mere wages question. When a member is stretched upon a bed of sickness the organization gives him brotherly attention and care, administers to his wants, and in case of death throws a protecting care around the widow and orphan of the deceased brother. Or when a member is out of employment every effort is made to find employment at the earliest possible moment, yet these societies are held to be absurd in theory and mischievous in practice.

The Materials of Co-Operation.

The beginners and promoters of a Co-operative Society cannot, or do not, always succeed in collecting the right compeers. That is because they do not know what kind of men to look for. They never give it a thought, and no one suggests it to them. We may therefore do some service by calling attention to this question at the right time—when the formative steps are being taken. Among the first members invited

to join a society, there is always a choice; anyhow, something is gained by knowing what kind of persons to look for, and those who know it will make a better selection than those who do not know it. It may not be possible to find many persons answering to the description we have given; but if a few are found, they will serve to leaven the whole, and a far better society will, in all probability, be formed than would result if personal fitness had never been thought of. Those who know what a number of attempts at co-operation in the Metropolis have come to nothing, or next to nothing, will be disposed to think the remarks here made and the advice here given justifiable, and, possibly, useful.

When a sufficient number of members are enrolled—say fifty or a hundred, according to the neighborhood of the proposed store, and capital to be raised—and the capital is in hand, the next step is to select a house, or rooms, for the store. A clean, light place, or a place that can be made clean, should be chosen. Even the approaches should be clean. There may be dirty, muddling shop-keepers, but dirty co-operators have never been heard of, and let us hope never will.

A showy shop is not necessary; plain premises, in an accessible street, will do. What is called a “good shop in a good situation” will be dear, and the general public will not support it. Young co-operators cannot compete with established and practised shop keepers, either in a judicious se-

lection of goods, or in quickness and address in serving. The young co-operators have everything to learn at first, and little to lose; they should therefore take up a modest, safe and economical position. As soon as they know who their members are to be, any shrewd manager can tell what they will want to buy, and how much weekly they are likely to spend, and they will take premises according to their expected business, and buy in stock according to their expected custom.

If they go into a co-operative business of any kind, their best plan is to get a good-natured, intelligent man—a man who has had experience in that business in which they intend to embark—to put them in the right way of buying in, selling and preserving stock. Such friendly persons are always to be found, if looked for. At first, wholesale dealers were shy of co-operators, and would not sell to them, and societies bought at a disadvantage in consequence. Before long, discerning and friendly dealers arose, who treated with them on fair and friendly terms.

Mr. Woodin, of London, the tea merchant, and Messrs. Constable & Henderson, wholesale sugar dealers—who, however, only execute large orders—Mr. Hayes, of Dublin, and Messrs. Ward, of Leeds, butter merchants, are examples of tradesmen of the kind we have described. In Lancashire, a wholesale agency has been devised, by Mr. A. Greenwood, of Rochdale. The chief office of

this agency is in Manchester. This Co-operative Agency keeps buyers in, who understand what to buy and where to buy it. The want of this knowledge is always a weak point in young stores.

By writing to this Wholesale Co-operative Agency, both valuable information and services can be obtained, and possibly stores, which would enable a young society to offer at once, to its customers, goods of the best and purest quality, so that the poorest residents in Shoreditch or Bethnal Green could buy food as pure and rich as though they were purchasers at Fortnum & Mason's in Piccadilly—in fact, obtain West End provisions at East End prices. This is what Co-operation can give them, and nothing short of Co-operation can do this for them.

With the information herein and heretofore given, the promoters of a store know how to provide for a start, how to make the start and how to go on after they have made it. Nothing remains but to appoint good officers and, when appointed, to trust them. Take security for their honesty, by requiring them to take shares in the society equal to the amount of money passing through or remaining a given time in their hands. Such persons never rob the store, where they happen to be dishonest, because they would simply be running away with their own money held as security. Dis-

honesty amongst co-operators is very rare, and it is sufficiently provided against by the simple method explained.

When servants are appointed, they should never be distrusted on rumor, conjecture, hearsay or suspicion. Nothing but the clearly ascertained fact of wrong-doing should be acted upon as against them. If every society took as much trouble to find out whether it has good servants as it does to find out whether it has bad ones, many societies would flourish that now fail. As Mr. J. S. Mill, M. P., said to the London Co-operators, whom he addressed a few years ago at the Whittington Club, "Next to the misfortune to a society having bad servants is to have good servants and not to know it." Talleyrand used to say to his agents, "Beware of zeal," which leads men into indiscretions. But if earnestness without zeal can be got, so that members shall go about propagating co-operation amongst all the neighbors, inhabitants and families about a store, success is certain.

A true co-operator has three qualities—good sense, good temper and good will. Most people have one or the other quality, but a true co-operator has all three. "Good sense," to dispose him to make the most of his means; "good temper," to enable him to associate with others; "good will," to incline him to serve others, and be at trouble to serve them, and

to go on serving them whether they are grateful or not in return, caring only to know that he does good, and finding it a sufficient reward to see that others are benefitted through his unsolicited, unthanked, unrequited exertions. Gratitude will come one day; but if it never comes high satisfaction and a good conscience will always come. — *The Working Man*.

Trades Unions and Co-operations.

A noted western iron manufacturer is said to have called his men together, in the second week of a strike, a few years ago, and said to them: "I have lost \$5,000 in interest on capital and profits, and you have lost \$25,000 in wages. Whom does your war hurt most, you or me?" This brief speech is full of suggestion in several directions. In our view, its most important and significant bearing consisted in its showing that five-sixths of the value that enters into the manufacture of iron from the ore is labor; in short, that if the laborers engaged in its manufacture could have furnished an active capital, the interest on which would have equalled one-sixth of their wages, and could have appointed competent leaders and officers to superintend their work, they could have dispensed with an employer; whereas, for want of these requisites their employer stood ready to dispense with them.

We never expect to see the time when capital, which is the accumu-

lations and savings of past industry, shall cease to direct in some degree, the course of labor; though we hope to see labor constantly increasing in freedom, and in the degree of its influence over capital. Their influences are reciprocal, as the winds and waters constantly change the form of the mountains and yet the mountains, on the whole, direct the course of the winds and waters.

We have studied with the greatest interest the examples of co-operation by which workers for wages have sought to achieve independence of capital, or rather, to club together many small capitals, in order to dispense with the necessity of submitting to the requirements of a capitalist or employer. They are in harmony with democratic ideas. We can see how the unions of workingmen everywhere formed, may prove a stepping-stone toward co-operative societies, which would not dispense with capital, for that is impossible, but apply the joint capital of thousands of laborers to purposes of independent production on their own account, instead of, as heretofore, merely to purposes of war, whether just or unjust, against the capital on which they are dependent for the means of pursuing their industry. The trades unions cannot fail to develop into co-operative, productive, and mercantile unions, if the condition of the general industry of the country continues prosperous, so as to invite investment of capital in new enterprises. We assert this in the faith that the world of industry

moves, and, therefore, that what has always heretofore been, is just that which cannot always continue to be. We know that many trades unions could not to-day furnish the officers whose prudence, caution and skill in business, and whose integrity would give success to co-operative enterprises. Therefore, we infer that in the progress of associated workingmen such leaders as do not now exist will be developed and made known, or else there would be no true progress on their part. We know that improvidence, the unwillingness of all workers for wages, to stint themselves of any enjoyment which the week's wages will procure, is often, in this country, the only reason why they have not emerged from the rank of workers for wages to that of employers. But this is not in all cases so, and we do not doubt there are to-day many workers for wages who have as much capacity for the conduct of the business in which they are employed as those who, by the superior power of capital, are enabled to conduct it. One of the steps toward greater freedom of the working class, and greater ability to co-operate, lies in the reform in the management of joint stock and other co-operations. At present the chances of the officers to swindle the co-operators or corporators are too numerous. One of the steps towards reform in this direction has been inaugurated by the new Illinois constitution, in the provision requiring both the minority and majority parties among the stockholders to be represented in the board of di-

rectors. This is a long step toward the greater freedom and safety of inaugurating workingmen's co-operative associations, since, until fraud can be effectively prevented in their management, co-operative enterprises can scarcely be expected to compete with individual enterprise. We appreciate, too, the difficulty of getting workingmen to remain in and stand by co-operative enterprises when their divisible share of the profits is less than the current rates of wages, as they sometimes must be. For a co-operative manufactory cannot pay as high wages at all times as one conducted by a single capitalist, and divide profits on capital among the laborers too, and at the same time compete in cheapness of production and in expansion of its works with an enterprise that pays the same wages only and retains all its profits, instead of dividing them among its laborers. Providence and economy among the working classes, careful selection and scrutiny of officers, and the maintenance of the general industry of the country in a high degree of profit and efficiency, so as to keep skilled labor in demand and invite to new enterprises with a certainty of profit, these are the circumstances under which trades unions may develop into independent employing associations, using their own capital, and trusting to their own labor, integrity, and brains.—*Bureau.*

THE JOURNAL.

We are in receipt of letters from various parts of the country asking for information in relation to the new plan of subscribing for the JOURNAL; also as to the expediency of getting persons to subscribe for the JOURNAL who are not members of our Organization.

The late Convention of the International Union decided that the JOURNAL should be taken by subscription—the same as the Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Terms, one copy, \$1.00 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Whether individuals or the Unions subscribe for it, the letter of the law will nevertheless have to be complied with. However, we do not deem it advisable that the Unions should subscribe for it, for the reason that we believe it will have a bad effect toward increasing its circulation.

You are aware that a great many of our members would not subscribe for it if the Union did, knowing that they could get it without. Furthermore it would have a tendency to cause complaint, unless the Union subscribed for enough copies to furnish every member with one; members who did not get it would be justified in complaining, as they help to pay for it as well as those who get it through the Union. Unless the JOURNAL is taken by private subscription, we doubt very much that its circulation will ever reach fifteen hundred, and unless you can double

that number its publication will be an expense instead of a revenue to the International Union.

A very good plan to place the JOURNAL in the hands of every member of the organization has been adopted by quite a number of our Subordinate Unions, and works very satisfactorily. A committee of one is appointed for each shop represented in the Union, to solicit subscribers for the JOURNAL. Members of the Union pay fifty cents per copy per annum, the Union of which they are members pays the balance; the name and address of each member, accompanied by one dollar, is then sent to this office. By this means every member of the Union wishing a copy can have one sent to his address on the payment—to his Union—of fifty cents. We are sure there is no member in the organization so penurious that he would not give four cents a month for a publication devoted solely, exclusively and entirely to his interests.

As to parties taking the JOURNAL who are not members of the Organization, we are decidedly in favor of putting it into the hands of every non-Union Machinist and Blacksmith in North America, as we firmly believe that nothing in the world will cause these men to have a favorable impression of our Organization and enroll their names as members quicker than a dissemination of the principles of our institution among them. One reason why these men are not members of our order is simply be-

cause they have been kept in the dark as to its aims and objects. This being the case, we do not blame a man for not becoming a member until he has been convinced that it is not only right that he should lend his fellow craftsmen a helping hand in building up an organization that will protect his interests, and in time of need administer to his wants, but that he is doing wrong to sponge on his fellow workmen, thereby making his actions appear cowardly, not only in the eyes of men who are spending their time and money in advancing his interests, equally with theirs, but also in the eyes of every honest man struggling for liberty.

We believe that in most cases where a machinist or blacksmith is not a member of our Organization, you will find that he has been kept in the dark as to its objects, and has therefore a misconception as to the real principles of our institution. If we want these men to become members of our Organization, we must enlighten them; we must scatter our principles broad-cast all over the land; hold them out to the public gaze, let the light shine through them, and if there is any truth in them—you need have no fear—these men will enroll themselves under the banner of Union. And if there is anything connected with our Organization that we are ashamed of, and afraid to bring before the public, the sooner we uproot and cast it aside the better for all concerned.

That we, as an organization, are perfect, we will not for a moment

contend; but we believe that the principles which bind us together are right, and for this reason we are anxious to bring them before the people of America, and are prepared to stand or fall by their verdict.

We are not only willing that the JOURNAL should go into the hands of persons who are not members of our order, but are anxious to place it in the hands of our enemies whenever an opportunity presents itself. We believe that by so doing these persons will finally become favorable to, and those who are eligible, will become members of our common brotherhood. If our brothers in the different sections of the country will only put forth a proper exertion the JOURNAL can be made a powerful auxiliary in the Organization. It is useless to get out a publication of this kind unless you give it circulation, therefore the amount of good to be derived from the publication of this journal will depend, in a great measure, upon the extent of its circulation; our whole efforts and undivided attention should therefore be directed toward increasing its circulation and extending it to every city, town, village and hamlet in the land.

Going by Land.

Two Irishmen, having resolved to embrace the Baptist faith, made known their intentions to a minister of that denomination. It was in winter, and consequently the clergyman was at first inclined to delay

baptizing them, until warmer weather would set in; but fearing the dangers of delay, and thinking the converts might forget all about their good resolutions before the summer, he resolved to baptize them at the earliest opportunity.

The following Sunday the congregation went to the river to see the new members baptized. While endeavoring to pull him up, the Irishman slipped from his hands, and went under the ice. The minister coolly raised his eyes to Heaven, and piously exclaimed:

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord! Deacon Merriweather, bring me another convert."

"No, be Jabers," said Pat sticking his head above water, and grasping the edge of the ice, "I'm thankful for your prayers, but I'd rather go to Heaven by land than by water!"

Our subscribers who have not received the first number of the enlarged JOURNAL, can have it sent to their address, by writing to this office. Of this number, we sent on an average, twenty copies to each locality represented in the organization. As the wrappers of some of these packages were broken, and some of the JOURNALS returned, we are under the impression that some of our Unions did not get them. If the Corresponding Secretaries of these Unions will let us know, we will send the requisite number.

POETRY.

"Give Me Your Hand."

MATTHIAS BARR.

Come, give me your hand, sir, my friend and my brother,

If honest, why, sure, that's good enough ;
One hand, if it's true, is as good as another,
No matter how brawny or rough.

Tho' it toil for a living at hedges or ditches,
Or make for its owner a name,
Or fold in its grasp all the dainties of riches,
If honest, I love it the same.

Not less in the sight of his Heavenly Maker,
Is he who must toil for his bread ;
Not more in the sight of the mute undertaker
Is majesty, shrouded and dead.

Let none of us jeeringly scoff at his neighbor,
Or mock at his lowly birth ;
We are all of us God's ; let us earnestly labor
To better this suffering earth.

Work is Nobler Far than Play.

Make the most of ev'ry blessing,
Cultivate contentment here ;
There are treasures worth possessing,
For the men of every sphere.
Though thy lot in life be humble,
And thou toilest day by day,
Battle onward, never grumble—
Work is better far than play.

What tho' fortune crown thy neighbor ?
Riches cannot banish care ;
And there is dignity in labor
Which the idler cannot share.
Those who toil uphold the nation,
Keep its greatness from decay ;
In each honest occupation,
Work is better far than play.

On the scaffold heav'nward climbing,
Deep within the mine below,
'Mongst the hammers loudly chiming
And where the molten metals glow—
In the fields where the birds are singing,
On the vessel's deck so gay—
There are voices ever ringing,
"Work is nobler far than play."

Thirty Cents a Day.

NO COOLIE CANDIDATES FOR WORKINGMEN'S VOTES.

The following song appeared in the *Patterson Daily Guardian*:

A Campaign Song.

BY HONCE, THE DUTCHMAN.

AIR—"The Wearing of the Green."

Oh, husband dear, and did you hear the news that's
going round ?
They say that coolie slaves in crowds will very soon
abound,
And laboring men must live at best on very scanty
pay,
And dig and delve with pigtail men for thirty cents
a day.
Oh, I met with Honce, the Dutchman, and he took
me by the hand,
And he told me he'd be driven back to delve in far-
therland,
For when the coolies come in droves to work for
"wage" like that,
His "kinder" and his "vrow" will starve unless they
live on rat.

And laborers from Holland back to Amsterdam must
travel,
And the Irish workingman no more will load the
train with gravel.
For this once blessed country, as good as e'er was
seen,
Will be no home for Dutchland's sons or those who
"wear the green,"
For copper colored pigtail men at thirty cents per
day,
With rice and rats for bread and meat, will drive the
whites away ;
For who with contract labor and slavery can com-
pete,
Unless they live like mangy dogs, with vermin for
their meat ?

Oh, this was a white man's country, when we came
from Ireland's shore,
But for Honce and our own family 'twill be a home
no more,
For fifty million Pigtails will crowd us out, they
say,
Unless our men do what is right upon election
day ;
And if John Hill gives promises, so easily by him
spoken,
Remember what he told before, and how his word
was broken,
For he will promise just as much as the last time he
ran,
But husband, well you know he proved no friend to
the workingman.

Causes Why.

"Papa," said Joe, "are Congressmen,"

"As all the papers style 'em.

"Both deaf and dumb, like Uncle Ben,

"Who lives at the Asylum?"

"Pooh, nonsense, boy, I blush indeed,

"At your half stupid notions."

"Why, pa, I thought so, for we read

"They are always making motions."

TRADES UNIONS;

THEIR INFLUENCE, EFFECT AND PRESENT NECESSITY.

*An Address Delivered by L. C. HUGHES, of
Meadville, Pa., before the International
Convention of the Machinists and Black-
smiths' Union of North America, at Cleve-
land, O., Friday Evening, Sept. 23, 1870.*

[CONTINUED.]

The objections to any more than a fixed number of apprentices, as now so stringently urged by many Unions outside of the one represented here, as well as the custom adopted by the glass blowers and glass cutters unions, and others as well, to make the trade hereditary and to allow none but blood relations to acquire a practical knowledge of it, I think a wrong verging on anarchy, as it attacks justice and freedom—the most sacred rights of man. It prevents the enterprising youth from following the yearning of his nature, and shackles from development the divine spark within him. It tells him he shall not earn his bread by the genius given him for that purpose. It tells him he must not aspire to feed his craving nature without their consent. In vain does he

aspire—he is put down, discouraged by his fellow-workers—he seeks other avenues of toil, out of his sphere. Result, a poor workman, of little use to community, of less to himself. Who is responsible for this human wreck?

All honor to the intelligence and humane measures of the "Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union," which have not only discarded this cruel system, but adopted a much higher: that of making every apprentice under their charge a skilled workman—thus benefitting themselves by helping others. And further to insure them this boon, they are demanding an apprentice (system) law which will compel the master to instruct him in all branches of his trade, and not as now, keeping him at one part during his time, and then using him as an instrument to crush down wages, inasmuch as he is but a partial tradesman, and consequently depending on the good will of his employer. To deprive the apprentice of skill in his calling, is to deprive him of the independence of a man.

In regard to the reduction of the hours of toil, never has there been a more just and humane demand—one which will have a tendency to crush so many of the existing evils resulting from overwork—as intemperance, licentiousness, premature death, caused by over-taxed bodies and attempted resuscitation by false

stimulants—as well as extinguishing many evils, it will have a direct tendency to raise wages, and place master and workman on a more equal footing.

But, with all due appreciation of the efforts which have been made to reduce the eight-hour law to a national custom, I must say that unionists action has in many cases been in direct opposition to economic law; that of demanding a reduction of the hours of toil without consenting to a like reduction in point of wages; although I believe, in the end, there would be quite as much work performed in eight as in ten hours, and besides great loss and waste, resulting from carelessness caused by fatigue, saved to the employer. Yet it is not fair to make the demand. And just so long as the demand is put into this shape the eight-hour law will fail to become a national custom. The true plan is to submit to like reduction in both time and wages. The “law of supply and demand” will attend to the rest. And, just as soon as the law becomes a national custom, wages must eventually go up at least twenty per cent., as the result of natural law—otherwise we must fail.

UNIFORMITY OF WAGES.

The last and most important feature I shall notice under this head, is that of uniformity in wages, as enforced by trades unions in any

given trade, irrespective of skill, efficiency or deficiency of the members of that trade. For illustration: An apprentice who has just finished his time and entered as a journeyman is supported by many trades unions in demanding the uniform rate of wages paid in the shop, probably as much as mechanics who have the experience of twenty years' work at the trade. This I hold to be a most fatal mistake on the part of trades unions, and very injurious not only to unskilled, but to skilled labor as well.

It is of injury to skilled labor in point of wages, inasmuch as profits of labor are capable of paying so much as wages and no more. If unskilled labor is paid more than it is worth, it naturally follows that skilled labor is the loser—that is if it is admitted that skilled labor is more valuable than unskilled.

Who can fail to see the injustice of this system? Is it not wrong? Is it not a great mistake? Every man should be the measure of his wages, and, in return, his wages should be the measure of his value in the scale of production. It injures unskilled labor to enforce a uniformity in wages. It is a principle in human nature that over protection breeds degeneracy and slothfulness, and rusts away that noblest of human faculties—INDEPENDENCE. If we would have bold, enterprising men—“men who know

their rights, and knowing dare maintain them," let them in matters of individual skill be alone responsible—let them in the matter of wages be graded according to skill—let their wages rest on their individual merit as artisans. Do not understand me to advocate removal of the protection of trades unions. They have a very important function to fill, by keeping up the standard of wages which shall be graduated from this standard up, according to ability.

What I would advocate is that you would place the young man who has just finished his time as an apprentice—and all unskilled artizans—in such a relation to his fellows of the craft that are skilled as would cause him to aspire to perfection, and not as now, in most trades, place him in such relations as respects wages, that it matters little whether he perfects himself in his calling or not so far as remuneration is concerned.

To remedy this should be an object of our labor organizations, as there is no one feature of our trades unions that public opinion remonstrates against so universally, and most justly too. How this shall be done under the present and future work of trades unions I shall endeavor to point out. Let this suffice. My object in referring to these evils is that we may the better know the mistakes we are liable to make, and by avoiding them, perfect, as far as

possible, an institution in which I have great faith as being the means of establishing justice and harmony between employer and employed.

Let us now notice some of the more salutary influences of trades unions—the work they have accomplished within the last half century in wiping out the wrecks of feudal times.

The abuses of labor have to a great degree been abolished; more especially in those trades where great care and skill are necessary in order to secure public safety—those of piece work and over time.

Under the first system (piece work) two evils resulted, first to the workman and second to the public. To the workman, inasmuch as the market was glutted with production, which was often followed by dismissal of men from employment and reduction of wages. It was of serious injury to the public, for piece work was not so well done, in erecting machinery, buildings, &c., the object being to hasten the completion of the work irrespective of its safety. Hence engines were not built, but thrown together—bad joints, bad bolts, bad iron, constituted its construction—buildings not erected for safety but to contract; and the consequences were frightful—railroad accidents and hundreds of lives lost. Cause—bad workmanship in the erection of locomotives. "A large public building fell in last night."

Cause—piece work—hired unskilled workmen—these worked by the job—money, not safety, the object. Result—many lives lost. In all departments of trade such was the result. We are not yet free from such accidents, resulting from the causes referred to, but no one will deny but what they are less frequent than if the system referred to had not been largely abolished. The workman and the public have been benefitted by the discouragement of piece work in these departments.

The second system (over time) was of great injury mostly to its victim, not only physically, but morally and socially as well as religiously. It brought on all those evils attendant on over-taxed and exhausted bodies, as referred to, preventing the development of the social nature of man, by separating him from his family and all its refining influences—making him a mere animal machine without feeling or sympathy—smothering his religious, spiritual and intellectual nature, and thus extinguishing the last ray of humanitarian zeal.

Trades unions have been the means, and sole means, of reducing the hours of toil from fourteen to twelve, and from twelve to ten, and from ten to eight hours per day. The struggle they have gone through for this last reduction, which has become law, is known to you all. Its arguments and the necessity of its speedy adoption you all, I believe,

fully appreciate; but I would say, in a passing notice, that upon the adoption of the "eight hour system" hangs many conditions favorable to the working man. These two extra hours of rest mean volumes of happiness to the toiler. They mean better wages. They mean equal distribution of labor. They mean co-operation among the masses. They mean education. They mean thousands of new inventions. They mean social enjoyment at home with his family. They mean religious culture with them in church. They mean a christian civilization, based on charity and brotherly love.

DELEGATES TO THIS CONVENTION.

This is to be the great victory upon which rest the coming issues of education and co-operation—the culmination of the labor movement. Let us rejoice even in a partial victory, honor those who fought the battles and pledge ourselves—that as the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union was the first to agitate the eight hour law, in 1868, and the first to fling the eight hour banner to the breeze, on the historic fields of Boston, in 1868—so will we continue to wage the battle until we have won the prize entire.

They say "trades unions have been useless to the working man." Let us pause as we consider this victory, and ask:

HAVE TRADES UNIONS DONE
NOTHING ?

The social and educational feature of unionism is of much greater significance than is generally supposed by the public and even its members. The social feeling it has created and cultivates, has done more to humanize its members than any church or religious organization—rising superior to all religious and secular differences. Although it subordinates the individual to the general—thus solidifying their action which rests on principles of mutual defence, mutual support and mutual improvement—this soon begets mutual attachment, and *brother*, that endearing name, is the word of greeting among its members, which is a mark of fond attachment, and shows a feeling of relationship, which is so warmly nurtured among them. It begets a humanitarian heart, cares for its brothers in trials, sickness and distress, protects the orphan and gives shelter, food and clothing to the widow—cultivating the spiritual and sympathetic nature of its members, thus transforming them into Christ-like beings, and binding them together in one common tie of brotherhood.

It has done much to educate not only its members but those with whom they come in contact. We see them presiding over public meetings—conducting them on strict parliamentary usage, etc. They be-

come practically acquainted with the way to open, conduct and close discussion. It educates them in expressing their opinions in a clear, forcible and even eloquent style. Hence Emerson says, “we find more eloquence among working men than professional speakers.” It excites discussion on important subjects. This excites a desire for information and leads to studious mechanics, which has produced our Stephensons, Franklins, Hugh Millers, Elihu Burritts and Hiram Powers—statesmen, poets, painters and journalists—to grace their efforts.

It has taken hold of the most abstract problem of civilization—that of social science—creating a demand for the knowledge of the same. So our press is teeming with new books on the subject. It has challenged the defence of the present relation between labor and capital, as it proposes “to smite this wrong hip and thigh.”

Trades unions have been the means of bringing labor and capital into alliance under the system of co-operation, uniting that mighty trio—brains, capital and muscle—in mutual sympathy. In many cases wealthy capitalists have entered the new system. Briggs and Co.’s Colliery, of England, is a most noted illustration, as well as many on this side of the Atlantic, all of whom have declared it a most successful prevention of discontent between

employer and employee. Co-operation has been the means of making wealth for the working men, and, backed up by trades unions, it has enfranchised the masses of England, and has proclaimed its future republic on its banners in the words—*"The last crown rules from the throne of England—John Bright the first President of the English Republic!"*

HAS UNION NO INFLUENCE?

Nor has their work stopped here. They have done a nobler work still. They have lifted up our mothers, sisters and little children out of the clutches of avaricious factory masters, who ground them down to twelve and fourteen hours' toil per day. Trades unions revolted at this inhuman sacrifice of sisters, mothers and children, and demanded the enactment of factory laws to protect them—which have been fruitful of much good—and they propose to go still further and give woman that power by which she may defend and protect herself.

A magic wand,

That makes men kings and women queens

Out of its folds has sprung a political party, based on a platform of principles as wide and humane as the race, as deep and pure as the noble spirit which gave it birth. So full of *justice*, of *right* and *truth*, that with inspired prophetic eye we see the glory of its fast coming reign.

HAVE TRADES UNIONS DONE NOTHING—HAVE THEY NO INFLUENCE?

Breathes there a MAN so base that dare assert that unionism has been of no benefit to the toiler? that humanity is not indebted to its elevating influence? that the future will not inscribe to its memory monuments as eternal as the ancient Pyramids of Egyptian toil; but more sacred, more significant, more God-like in the memory it would perpetuate—would hand down to life's weary toiler, traveling through this vale of tears? I pause for a reply. Humanity in our nature—the unclouded spark divine—sees, feels and responds, blessed be these benefactors of the race—let their deeds resound from pole to pole—emblazoned on the sky more dazzling than the Christ-like cross to *Constantine the Great*.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TWO CARRIER PIGEONS lately traveled from Pesth, Hungary, to Cologne, a distance of seven hundred miles, in eight hours

A WISCONSIN JUDGE lately came into his court room behind time, for which he inflicted a fine of one dollar on himself.

ASHLEY, Illinois, is credited with raising a four year old mule which is over six feet high, and proportionately large.

CORRESPONDENCE.

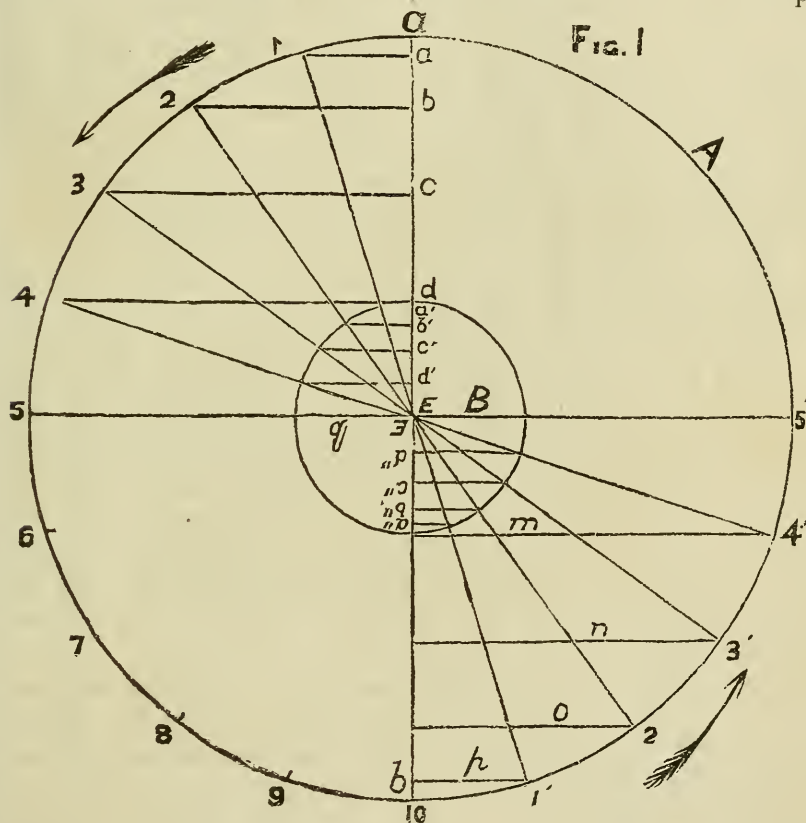
For the **Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.**

Valve Motion.

MR. EDITOR:—The above caption may not fairly represent this article, but it will come as near to it as any thing we can call it. Many of our

plest form of slide valve: that is, one without either “lap or lead,” as shown in figure 1.

Then let the large circle A represent the motion of the crank or the circle in which it moves, and the small circle in the centre of B repre-



young men may, perhaps, not be fully aware of the relative motion of the crank and the piston to the slide valve of an engine. We will therefore endeavor to explain the simplest form of motion, for the benefit of those who do not understand it. In order to do this we will take the sim-

sent the steam ports, and the line q the bridge between the ports. Then the line a b will be the stroke of the piston. It will be seen that the valve having neither “lap nor lead,” the valve just covered the port, and is just covered when the piston is at the end of the stroke. Then the

least motion of the piston causes a corresponding motion of the valve, and also the crank. But to make it still plainer, we will begin the revolution of the crank at a, and move it from the center to the line marked 1 on the large circle, then the co-sine of the circle or line 1 a will be the distance the piston has traveled, and the cosine of the inner circle at a 2 will be the distance the valve has opened. Now we will move the crank in the direction of the arrow, as before, to figure 2 on the circle A and draw the line 2 b, and the distance from 2 to b is the distance the piston has traveled, and the cosine b 2 on the inner circle is the distance the valve is open. Then we move the crank to figure 3, same as before, and c 1 shows the position of the piston, and c 2 the position of the valve, and figures 4 and d show the piston and d 2 the valve. Then we move to figure 5 on the large circle, and we are at half stroke, so that the valve is wide open at the line 5 E. Here the eccentric has made its full throw while the piston or crank has only completed half its throw, because, in the first place, the eccentric was half throw to begin with.

We will now finish the other half of the stroke. Then, when the crank has moved to e on the circle, the valve has gone back to d, and the piston has moved to the line m. At 7 the piston is at n and the valve at 6. At 8 the piston is at o and

the valve is at b. At 9 the piston is at p and the valve at a. At 10 the piston is at q and the ports are again covered as they were at the beginning of the stroke and the return stroke is ready to go through the same motion as before.

If any of your young readers will take the trouble to draw this diagram, and practice on it, they will soon be able to set a common slide valve without the trouble of taking off the steam chest cover. We know many will take issue with us in this remark, but we can assure you that we have done it many times. It is only necessary to know the size of the port and if all the rods are the right length, which they very likely will be, if the eccentrics only slipped on the shaft; then measure off just half the stroke on the crosshead, or slides, and then turn the eccentrics on the shaft until the valve rod has moved to its furthest point, and then the valve will be wide open, and that is just at half stroke.

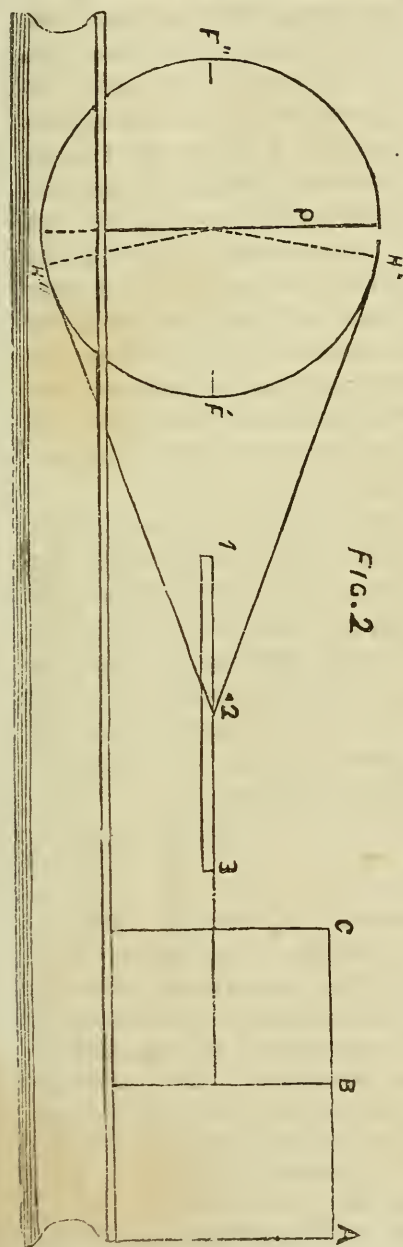
But the young beginner must not call it half stroke when the crank is straight up and down on a horizontal engine or he will be likely to get into the same trouble that older heads have done. The engine is only at half stroke when the crosshead is at half stroke, as shown in figure 2. a b c shows the cylinder of an engine; the line b shows the piston, or represents it at half stroke, and a and c are the full stroke at each end of the

cylinder; figures 1 2 and 3, on the guide rods, also represent the two

extremes of stroke, and the point of half stroke; figures 1 and 3 are the full stroke, and figure 2 is the half stroke. The circle "h h and f f," is the circle the crank describes in its rotation.

Now, the length of *all* connecting rods is from 3 on the slides to the point f on the circle of the crank, or from 2 on the slides to the centre of the circle, or from 1 on the sides to f on the circle.

Now, if we take a pair of compasses and set one leg at 2, on the slides, and the other leg at the center of the circle, we shall find that the same length will reach from 3 to F, which is one end of the stroke, and also from 1 on the slides, as before, to F on the circle, which will be the other end of the stroke. We will now place the leg of the compasses at figure 2 on the slides, and the other leg on the circle the crank describes, and we shall find that the compasses will not reach the perpendicular line P on the circle the crank describes, but will fall short of it, as shown at h & h. Therefore, those who are in the habit of setting the valves to cut off at half stroke with the crank of a horizontal straight up and down, are wrong, because it is not half-stroke of the engine, although it is half of the revolution of the crank—but it is by no means the half-stroke of the cylinder and piston. We have many times seen the valves of engines so set, and by men who were, in all other re-



spects save theory, really good workmen.

We will now try and show that there is not so great a necessity of a large "lead" on a valve as is thought to be by the generally supposed posted on these matters.

Lead is the opening of the valve before the stroke is completed, so as to check the velocity of piston and keep it from thumping on the centers. Now, let us look at the motion of the crank and piston, and see how much the piston needs checking at the end of the stroke, and then we will ask where the necessity of a lead arises from. Take a pair of compasses, as before, and place one leg at figure 3 on the slides and the other at 1 on the circles the crank describes and that will represent the connecting rod. Now move both points of the compasses, the one on the slide and the other on the circle, at the same time keeping them the same distance apart, and it will be found that the leg on the slide will move very slow compared to the leg on the circle until it has reached 2 on the slides and h on the circle, then their speed is equal; but it begins to be slower until the point reaches f, on the circle, when it will be found that the leg on the slide at figure 1 is stopped, and has been stopped some little time. And the leg on the circle is still moving at the same speed all around the circle.

Thus it will be seen that the motion of the crank will gradually bring the piston to a full stop at each end

of the stroke. Then why the necessity of a lead to check the velocity of the piston. The only *real* need of a lead is when the piston has a high velocity, and that only to insure a full supply of steam as early as possible. And with short stroke engines this is deemed by some authorities to give a lead very essential. But we have seen engines giving very excellent results with a negative lead, or in the shop phrase, "a valve behind time." We may at some future time show the results of some of the engines we have applied the indicator to with "negative and positive leads."

Let any of your readers who wish to prove the motion of the crank and piston as above stated, take a piece of card paper and cut out the circle and cylinder and slide, and put pins in to make the connections, then they can turn it round and see for themselves the real and true theory of the crank and piston.

J. J. ILLINGWORTH.

LEARNING is good when riches fail, but a trade is never a burden.

How true are the words, "a trade is never a burden." Yet by some classes of society a working man is thought an inferior. There are some persons that scorn the idea of learning a trade; but, poor ignorant souls, they don't know how much glory and honor they deprive themselves of. When I see a man of promising years

stepping around in his *patent leathers* and lounging in every conspicuous place, I feel like calling him *Tommy Dodd*—always safe when he begins. Yes, he has plenty of money, he don't need to work; but when riches fail what becomes of him. Learning is good, but he possesses very little of that, and he is deprived of the best boon of mankind, *a trade*. And what becomes of him—he is either taken care of by some charitable institution, supported by the workingman, or left to beg or starve. The workingman, where is there a more free and independent person to be found than he who is a skilled mechanic, and is crowned with health, strength, and numerous friends, who are proud of him. Proud, because they know that by the aid of his mighty muscle and will the railways encircle the earth, and the iron horse is made to whirl triumphantly through our valleys, and mighty vessels ride the ocean waves. Proud, because he is looked upon as the mainspring of advancement. Proud of him, because, according to Divine rule, he “earns his bread by the sweat of his brow.” Proud of their relationship with him, and exceedingly proud to call him by the endearing title of brother.

But there is one trade that is a burden, not only to those who work at it, but to all who buy the wares of it; it is the accursed and soul-destroying lawful *liquor trade*.

ELLEN.

RENOVO, Nov. 22, 1870.

STATE OF THE ORGANIZATION.

We have never known the organization to be in a more promising and prosperous condition than it is at the present time, and we have been connected with it from its infancy. We have reasons to believe that among our employers throughout the entire land the best of feeling exists toward our organization, and are sure that every member of our entire organization appreciates this on the part of the employers. The day is not far distant when employers will see that it is for their benefit to employ members of our order for the reason that, according to our constitution we are not allowed to admit any person to membership unless they have the reputation of doing a fair days work; second, they must be sober and industrious, men of good moral characters; third, they must be in good health when making application for membership—when a man possesses these qualifications we need not hesitate to recommend him to any employer wanting machinists or blacksmiths.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL we had but one eruption—simply a misunderstanding between Messrs. Sinker & Davis, Indianapolis, Indiana, and the men in their employ. This shop was running on short time. The firm thought they were paying more for work than other employers were paying for the same kind of work, and accordingly notified the men that their wages would be reduced

ten per cent. The men working short time could not afford to have their wages reduced still more, so they refused to work. In the meantime Messrs. Sinker & Davis ascertained that they were not paying any more than other employers for the same amount of work, consequently, their shops were stopped but two days and a-half when they sent for their men, who, we are happy to say, are all gone back to work at the old rates, and the controversy, if it can be called one, is definitely settled. We commend Messrs. Sinker & Davis for their good sense in not insisting on their demands, as we believe they have in their employ as good mechanics as can be found in any machine shop in the country. We do not think ourselves in any way extravagant when we say that, as mechanics, they will compare favorably with any shop in this country or in Europe.

We may be mistaken, and in fact hope we are, but if we are informed correctly, a certain employer in New York is trying to crowd (we think a little) on the men in his employ, not because the men deserve it, but because the employers—we think—are a little inclined to be tyrannical.

The most of the trouble seems to have arisen chiefly from the fact that the employer insisted upon one of the men doing two men's work at the same time, for which the extremely liberal if not philanthropic gentleman proposed to pay \$2 50 per day, and if the men were not satisfi-

ed his royal highness would send to New York—and to use his precise language—would get as many Dutchmen as he wanted for \$1 50 per day. We hope our German fellow craftsmen, of New York City, feel themselves highly flattered, and appreciate the extreme liberality of this would be *king*. However, our philanthropic monarch succeeded in getting a *gentleman* (we beg pardon if we do not speak correctly) to take the place of one of the men, who refused to obey the mandate of this shoulder-straped tyrant of modern times, and who is making himself generally obnoxious to his shopmates by acting the part of a sneak and spy combined.

This imposition on the name of man, or more familiarly known among respectable mechanics by the euphonious and peculiar but very appropriate cognomen of "SCAB," holds a position among his fellow craftsmen which we do not envy in the least. We think if he could but see himself as respectable mechanics see him, he might possibly be persuaded to pursue an honorable, manly and upright course—that is if he is not already lost to all sense of shame, and beyond redemption.

We admire the taste of employers who endorse the actions of such a man, and keep him in their employ. There are several more such natural productions in this country (and we don't know but what they are an improvement on the subject of this sketch), who we would like to see brought together into one shop, and those who are so anxious to employ

them be compelled to take charge of this shop for just six months. We do not think that at the expiration of six months they would be so anxious to practice their hell-born tyranny upon men who have had the manhood to proclaim themselves free men; and for no other reason under God's heavens than that these men have dared to form an association, the objects of which are to elevate the standard of intelligence among its members; to instruct in the arts and mysteries of the trades represented therein; to assist its members in obtaining employment; to administer to the wants of a needy and distressed brother, and when stretched upon a bed of sickness, to give him brotherly attention and care; contribute to his relief, and when called from this field of labor, to a home—where we hope no such petty tyrants exist as those who figure very conspicuously in certain a town in the Empire State—to place the widow and orphans of the deceased brother beyond the reach of want.

We have received lately, from the place to which we refer, several letters of complaint, and have invariably answered them by telling the men not to act hastily, but treat their employers with the respect and civility due them. That the employers had rights which the men were bound to respect, as well as the men had rights which the employers were bound to respect, and to do everything in their power to promote peace and harmony in the shop.

There was a probability of these instructions being carried into effect, but for a petty tyrant, clothed with a little brief authority. Yes, we say, clothed with a little brief authority; for we never knew the owner of a shop to undertake to hold a hellish sway over the men in his employ, such as the gentleman whose outlines we briefly sketch. It may be that the men under him are a little to blame—but we doubt it very much; however, if they are we will consider ourselves under obligations to any one informing us of the fact, and we promise that we will not throw a cloak of protection over them, but will censure them as severely as they deserve. It is not our forte nor yet our policy, to shield or protect men because they may be members of our organization, not at all; but where we find them guilty of a crime, we shall expose and denounce the perpetrators—were they our bosom friends.

Some of our readers, when looking over this article, may think that the city, town, village or hamlet, to which we refer, might possibly be Elmira, New York. Oh no, not at all. We do not for a moment suppose that the gentlemanly M. M. in the afore-said place would be guilty of anything of the kind; and sincerely hope and pray that he will not wear the shoe unless it fits him.

As for the individual who figures so prominently in the second part of this article, we have no comment. He is, no doubt, one of those subjects upon which some of our editors decline to make comments, and merely

give it a passing notice, such as "*the article speaks for itself*." We suppose from what we hear that he is one of those traveling conundrums, at which a person might *guess, guess, guess*, and finally give it up (to the police). We do not mean by this, that this anonymous individual is a criminal, not by any means, any more than that he is making himself criminally obnoxious to his shop mates, and would suggest that if some of our missionaries, instead of going among the heathen in a foreign country, would only spend six months or a year in the immediate vicinity of this individual, they might possibly accomplish some good.

Progress of the Journal.

Extracts from letters received during the month of November :

FROM MIDDLETOWN.

MR. EDITOR: The six JOURNALS you sent us on the 10th inst. came duly to hand. The appearance and perusal of which *agreeably* disappointed us. We now consider the JOURNAL worthy of the cause it advocates, and entitled to the support of every member of the organization and in order that you may know that our appreciation is substantial, we enclose a list of seven names, and seven dollars to pay our subscription for one year. Hoping the JOURNAL may reach the circulation you aim for, we remain in the cause, Yours truly,

Hugh Duffy, Middletown, N. Y.
Thos. F. Meehan, " "

Rob't Campbell, Middletown, N. Y.
Patrick Ryan, " "
Charles H. Riley, " "
Edmond Atwell, " "
F. P. McFeely, " " Box 512.

RENOVO, Nov. 28, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: I have received the new JOURNAL, and am very much pleased with it; congratulate you on your success as an editor; our members like its appearance very much; have secured two lady correspondents for the JOURNAL. Enclosed find money order for twenty-four dollars (\$24.00), to pay the subscription for twenty-four subscribers. The following is a list of their names:

Joseph Swain, A. S. Fleming, Geo. Flack, T. A. Ashcom, John M. Lane, R. S. Chamberlin, J. R. Robinson, W. H. Messenger, A. F. Winegarden, W. G. Hamilton, Wm. Frazer, John Trestan, E. B. Young, Philip Croak, John Bailey, Frank Givin, A. E. Elliott, Robert Morrow, Christian Linderman, Bruce Wilson, U. S. N. Crouce, Thos. Nimms, C. G. Wright, Will send more next month.

Yours truly,

JOHN M. BROWN.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 25, '70.

MR. EDITOR: I received your very interesting and instructive JOURNAL. Send me one dozen copies of your last issue and I will send you as many subscribers. In regard to my articles for your JOURNAL, I would say that at any time you may have a scientific subject you would like me

to write upon I shall deem it a special favor if you will mention it, and I will do the best I can with it. Hoping and trusting for the prosperity of your organization, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH J. ILLINGWORTH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov., 1870.

The JOURNALS came duly to hand; the members are very much pleased with them. Enclosed find six dollars for six copies of the JOURNAL for one year. The following are the names of the subscribers: Jacob Keifer, Owen Foy, E. A. Mott, Wm. Hall, J. H. Smith, Edward McDevitt. You may expect quite a large list from this city.

Yours truly,

A. J. MALONE.

BOSTON, Nov., 1870.

Your JOURNALS came promptly to hand; they gave general satisfaction. I have distributed as widely as possible. I have secured some seventeen names so far. I am in hopes of its reanimating some if not all of the indifferent ones, of which there is no small number in this locality.

Yours fraternally,

NOAH BUTTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov., 1870.

MR. EDITOR: I have received copies of the new JOURNAL. No. 1 likes them well, and the members will, no doubt, subscribe liberally for them.

Yours truly,

JAMES McGRATH.

SYRACUSE, Nov., 1870.

The new JOURNALS came to hand in due time. I must say they certainly go beyond my expectations. Our members are well pleased with them. I think I can speak for it a large circulation in this city. Hoping you may continue on in the good work, may God speed you in your noble undertaking.

WM. F. UPRIGHT, Sec'y

M. L. I. D. I. U. of M. & B. of N. A.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov., 1870.

The first number of the new JOURNALS has been received. I need not state that they give satisfaction, for they speak for themselves. Non-Union men are perfectly satisfied with them, and I have no doubt but what they will have an immense circulation in the course of a year.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES H. SMITH.

CLEVELAND, Nov., 1870.

I am very much pleased with the new JOURNAL; all who have seen it like it very much. Enclosed find ten dollars (\$10.00). The following are the names of subscribers: William Jones, A. B. Levake, Thomas Davis, John Lewis, James Hammel, John Purcell, Richard J. Illingworth, C. E. Ruddick, Wm. McIntire, Francis McCall. We are anxiously waiting for the next number, when you may expect a much larger list from me.

Yours, &c.,

WM. JONES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov., 1870.

MR. EDITOR: I have noticed in my Union that those members that are

subscribers and regular readers of the *Workingman's Advocate*, of Chicago, are the most reliable members in the Union; they are prompt to pay their dues, regular in their attendance at the meetings, liberal in their contributions, when the hat is passed round for the unfortunate or in the cause of labor; willing and efficient officers, and, in fact, the back-bone of the Union in fair and foul weather, and you will find them all subscribers to the M. and B. JOURNAL; all of which proves to me that if the active members of the Unions would interest themselves in getting the luke-warm members to subscribe for and read a good, reliable labor reform newspaper, and the M. and B. JOURNAL, that in a short time they would become good, active members, to be relied on.

If you think this suggestion worthy of a place in the JOURNAL, you would oblige

Yours in Union,

OWEN FOY,

M. & B. U. No. 4.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

MONTHLY REPORT

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
UNION OF MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS
OF NORTH AMERICA.

*To the Officers and Members of Subordinate
Unions throughout the Continent:*

The Receipts and Disbursements at this Office, for the month ending November 30, 1870, were as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Nov. 3,	From Treasurer I. U....	\$310 00
" 3,	James Moriarty, second-hand stove.....	4 50
" 7,	Cleveland, Sub. for Jour..	12 00
" 22,	Middletown, " " ..	5 00
" 22,	Indianapolis, " " ..	7 00
" 23,	LaFayette, " " ..	5 00
" 26,	Cincinnati, " " ..	3 00
" 30,	Renovo, " " ..	24 00

Total.....\$370 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nov. 5,	To 100 Circulars.	\$2 25
" 7,	To Express charges on Constitutions.....	2 05
" 7,	To Drayage.....	1 25
" 7,	To one Box.....	50
" 7,	To Office Rent one week..	2 00
" 7,	To Postage Stamps.....	1 50
" 8,	To one quire Paper.....	30
" 9,	To Postage Stamps.....	6 00
" 10,	To one Paper-holder....	60
" 12,	To 500 Envelopes.....	3 00
" 12,	To 1,000 mailing Labels...	2 50
" 12,	To 3 quires Print Paper..	60
" 14,	To Postage Stamps.....	2 00
" 14,	To Expr's charge on Constitutions.....	50
" 16,	To printing 400 Deputy Commissions, and 400 Letters of Instructions.	10 25
" 17,	To Postage Stamps.....	90
" 17,	To Expr's charges on Constitutions.....	40
" 13,	To printing 3,000 Membership Cards.....	27 00
" 18,	To one doz. Faber pencils	1 00
" 18,	To one doz. Rubbers for same.....	40
" 21,	To 500 Letter Heads....	4 00
" 21,	To 5 q'rs Wrapping Pap'r	2 00
" 21,	To one ball Twine.....	50
" 22,	To Postage Stamps.....	2 00
" 23,	To Expr's charges on Constitutions.....	25
" 30,	To 500 copies Proceedings of Convention.....	122 80
" 30,	To 500 Rituals.....	50 00
" 30,	To Postage Stamps.....	1 00
" 30,	To Office Rent one month	6 00
" 30,	To Wood Cuts for Journal	8 00

Total.....\$261 55

JOHN FEHRENBATCH,

President I. U.

MONTHLY REPORT

OF THE TREASURER OF THE I. U. OF M.
AND B. OF NORTH AMERICA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1870. }

To the President of the I. U. of
M. and B. of North America:

The Receipts and Disbursements
at this department during the month
ending November 30, 1870, were as
follows:

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 23, From No. 9 of N. Y... \$ 117 25
" 23, " " 2 " ... 50 00

Total.....\$ 167 25
In the Treasury on Nov. 1, 1870.. 2,768 18

Total in Treasury.....\$2,935 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nov. 7, To the order of J. Fehren-
batch.....\$ 310 00
Nov. 7, To Exchange on Draft.. 75
" 7, To Postage Stamps..... 1 00

Total.....\$ 311 75

Dec. 1, To Balance in Treasury.\$2,623 68

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 28, Paid to Martha A. Finch,
(through the Insurance
Department's Agent in
No. 7 of N. Y., G. C.
Clark) ... \$130 00
F. P. McFEELY, *Treas. I. U.*

MONTHLY REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE M. L. I. D. OF
THE I. U. M. & B. OF NORTH AMERICA.

MUTUAL LIFE INS. DEPARTMENT, }
SYRACUSE, Dec. 1, 1870. }

To the Officers and Members of the Interna-
tional and Subordinate Unions of Machin-
ists and Blacksmiths of North America:

The business of this Department
for two months, ending November 30,
1870, was as follows:

RECEIPTS OF MEMBERSHIP AND POLICY FEES.

Nov. 1. From A. J. Malone, No. 4
of Ind.....\$2 00
" 5, " Alfred Milmine, No.
3 of Mich..... 4 00
" 16, " G. C. Clark, No. 7 of
New York..... 2 00
" 22, " Francis A. Barges,
No. 5 of Mass.... 2 00
" 24, " G. C. Clark, No. 1 of
New York..... 2 00
" 28, " G. C. Clark, No. 1 of
New York..... 2 00

Total.....\$14 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MONTH OCTOBER, 1870.

Oct. 20, To Exp. charges on Desk...\$2 50
" 21, To Ink, Pens and Mucilage. 1 00
" 21, To Stationery & Post. Stam.. 66

Total.....\$4 16

DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOV., 1870.

Nov. 5, To Alfred Milmine, Agent's
Fees.....\$ 35
" 8, To printing Return Address
for Envelopes, &c..... 2 00
" 8, To Stationery..... 50
" 16, To printing 1,000 Death No-
tices, and 1,000 Rec'pts. 6 50
" 16, To Postage Stamps..... 1 50
" 28, To " " 50
" 29, To A. G. Malone, Ag'ts Fees 75
" 29, To Legal Expenses & Stamp
for Bond..... 1 00

Total for two months.....\$17 30

WM. F. UPRIGHT, *Sec'y*

M. L. I. D. I. U. of M. & B. of N. A.

APOLOGETIC.—In compiling the JOURNAL
for the press, we overran our space, not
thinking that there would be any more than
the usual number of Cor. Sec's reports, as
they (some of them) were late coming in,
and in order to get them in we had to abbreviate some of them. Also, the report of the
Secretary of I. D. was cut very short, and
in order to get in as many reports as possi-
ble, we set aside four pages of editorial
matter that was already in type. We promise
to do better next time.—[Ed.]

STATE OF TRADE.

No. 13 of N. Y.—State of trade is not as flattering as it has been for some time past, but no discharges have as yet taken place. I know of but one Union man out of employment, a machinist; particulars I cannot give, as he was not present at our last meeting. My reports for two months, October and November, do not appear in the last Journal. No. 13 recommends Walter Y. Heenter for Deputy President. I am instructed to order for No. 13 ten copies of Constitution in German. We initiated, on Nov. 2d, Philip Livingston, machinist. Please send blanks for Semi-Annual Report.

Yours respectfully,

N. A. V., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 2 of N. Y.—Trade in this locality is not very brisk; the Clipper Mower and Reaper Works are doing but very little business at present. Wages for machinists range from U X O to U C O. Blacksmiths from U C O to T O H. Our Union orders twenty-five copies of the new Journal. Please send the same as soon as convenient.

J. P., *Cor. Sec.*

Bro. J. P., your attention is called to Article XIII, I. U. Constitution, Sec. 1, fourth paragraph.—[Ed.]

No. 17, Pa.—This place cannot boast very much of business being brisk. Wages remain the same as last reported. We suspended P. Burns—his name should have appeared in my last report, but slipped my memory. About the Union affairs, I will not say much, any more than I think some of the members are becoming recreant to their duty. I think it would be advisable for some such person as our friend, Brother J. F., to call and take a peep at No. 17—he could then satisfy himself much better than my pen can tell him. He would then see that there is about as much interest taken in the affairs of the Union as the committee took in receiving the delegates for our ball on the 20th of last month. I think if No. 17 got a good threshing it would do her no harm. I have received the Journals; most of our members fail to appreciate them. We meet as before. All brothers kindly received as they pass through this place.

H. R. R., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 6 of Ill.—Trade is not as good as last month. Initiated during the month, John Selon. Enclosed find ten names, subscribers for the Journal. No. 6 meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 7:30 p. m., over Merrifield's drug store.

R. B. S., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 9 of Ohio.—Not having had a Representative in the Convention, we were lost as to its transactions, and kept holding our breath, as it were, until we heard from you; now we know who is at our head, we breathe more freely. It is with pleasure we peruse our new Journal; we see something to be proud of. It speaks well for the new administration which begins so favorably and, as we expect a great deal from it, we hope it will accomplish all it promises.

It is rather difficult to get a job in our vicinity at present, as business is rather dull and plenty of men to do what there is. No Union men out of work. Union feeling is very dull. We are going to shake ourselves up—we are making preparations for a grand ball, to be given on the 26th of December, tickets \$1.00. As the outsiders will not come to us, we must go to them, on the principle of "get all you can."

We have initiated this month, Wm. E. Allen and Joseph Barry, machinists, and Patrick Kinsella, blacksmith. We have elected for Deputy, James H. Curran vice R. P. Bradford, and for President for the remainder of the term, A. Tomback vice J. H. Curran; for Rec. Sec., W. E. Allen vice A. Tomback. J. H. Curran, R. P. Bradford, Wm. Moors, the names of three subscribers to the Journal; the rest of our boys you will hear from after next meeting night.

J. S., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 21 of Pa.—Business in this locality very dull and prospects are no wise flattering. Our third annual ball was a success; we had a very large attendance and everything passed off very nicely and satisfactorily. The Constitutions and Journals came safely to hand. We also received the photographs of the Delegates, which we are very proud of. We had it framed handsomely, it now hangs in our meeting room. Owing to so many of our members leaving this locality, we have concluded to hold our meetings every other Friday evening, instead of every Friday, as heretofore.

W. E. G., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 9 of Ind.—Trade not very brisk; one member reported out of work. We are small in numbers, but great in spirit. Bro. Thomas Collier is recommended for appointment as Deputy. We are increasing steadily in numbers; we manage to add to our list once in a while. No. 9 likes the new Journal first rate; all the members were in favor of enlarging it, but are not so willing to pay for it. Enclosed find a list of five subscribers, also five dollars to pay for subscription.

T. C., *Cor. Sec. pro tem.*

No. 9 of N. Y.—State of trade rather dull about here just now, with a couple of members out of work, waiting for something to turn up. If any of our neighboring Unions know of any vacancies, we would be glad to hear from them. During the month we have initiated but one, R. B. Boynton, machinist; proposed, Sylvester Tobin, blacksmith. Our first "annual ball" came off on the 10th, and was a pleasant affair, as also a decided success financially—two hundred and thirty dollars (\$230), "how's that for high," and nobody hurt; wonder if there is anything bannery about us on the "light fantastic toe." We looked to find our reports for September and October in the new Journal, but in vain; to see none in the Journal, to some of our members, is that none was sent; please assure them. We are informed by letter from No. 3 of Ill. that Bro. Wm. Parrot has joined them, formerly of No. 9, N. Y. Joined by card, Enos Mowder, of No. 3, Penn. Brother Mowder was taken sick some time ago, while at work here—while he was yet a member of No. 3, and is entitled to a sick benefit from them, and has waited now two months or more for it—we commend their promptness to nobody in particular. No. 9 meets every first and third Friday in the month, in the Clinton Block. T. B., *Cor. Sec.*

(Your reports for September and October came promptly to hand, but thought the report for September too old for publication in the November Journal, and the report for October was not received until after the Journal was printed. You will please send the names and address of the fourteen subscribers for the Journal whose money you sent—Ed.)

No. 17 of N. Y.—I am again compelled to repeat the old story, "*Trade very dull in this locality.*" No inducements for men to come here. I have never known it to be so dull as it has been this season. On our first meeting night two brothers reported out of work, both machinists, but have since found employment. Two other brothers, blacksmiths, have also reported out of work. The revised Constitutions you sent have been duly received. There are so many of our brothers out of town that I am unable to send you many subscribers for your valuable Journal. We are also busily engaged in making arrangements for our annual ball, which will be held on Friday evening December 30th. We anticipate, as usual, a pleasant time. I trust that in my next report I will have good news for you. No. 17 meets every alternate Tuesday evening, 7½ o'clock, at Herman Lodge. P. H., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 2 of Mich.—Would that I could say that trade is improving, but I can not. Things look a little gloomy for Detroit this winter. You will notice by the report that we still have quite a number of brothers out of employment, and likely to remain so quite a while, unless they find employment elsewhere. We received twenty copies of the enlarged JOURNAL, on our second meeting night, which were distributed among the members; they give general satisfaction. On our third meeting, a resolution was passed that No. 2 furnish members, who wish the JOURNAL, at the rate of fifty cents a year, the Union paying the balance, which is taken from the sinking fund. As our fourth meeting fell upon thanksgiving, we had but a small attendance, consequently, nothing was done in relation to the JOURNAL, but you may look for an order in a week or ten days.

G. T. G., *Cor. Sec.*


(Bro. G. T. G., JOURNALS and copies of the revised Constitution were sent to Adrian as requested.—Ed.)

No. 1 of Ky.—Trade in this city is not very flattering; two of our brothers are out of employment. The R. R. shops are running on nine hours. The following were proposed during the month: Patrick Clark, blacksmith. Initiated, Daniel Mack, blacksmith, and John Enright machinist. On our second meeting night, our Corresponding Secretary resigned, and Lewis M. Jones elected to fill the vacancy. At our fourth meeting, Brother Gleason, from No. 17 of Pa., favored us with a visit. We were also favored with a visit from Brother Daniel F. Tidings, from No. 1 of Ohio. The Constitutions, Wages Key, Membership Cards and JOURNALS came to hand in due time. Our ball, held on the 23rd, was a perfect success, both financially, and otherwise. L. M. J., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 23 of N. Y.—Trade is not as brisk as when last reported, although no members are out of employment. Some shops are working eight hours, and some even less than that. Brother A. Boose resigned his office as Corresponding Secretary, and R. Bruel elected to fill the vacancy. We are going to have a soiree, on Sunday evening, December 25th, in our hall No 56 Orchard street. We are very careful in giving out invitations. We expect to have a pleasant time. We get along much easier since we received German Constitutions. I will send in subscriptions for the Monthly Journal next week. We initiated two members this month. Christ Vahlbush, and Will Sell. R. B., *Cor. Sec. pro tem.*

No. 5 of Mass.—Trade in this locality about the same as last reported. We held no meeting on the 10th, owing to political interests prevailing. I am pleased to state that our Brother, Alfred T. Merrill, is elected to represent his fellow citizens in the Legislature, in the interest of labor reform. Your constitutions came promptly to hand. The change in the Order of Business, especially that of the collection of dues every evening, and the specimen copies of the new Journal you sent, gave general satisfaction. I have distributed the Journals as widely as possible, and have drawn up a form for subscription, on which I have secured, so far, some seventeen names. I am in hopes of its reanimating some if not all of the indifferent ones, of whom there is no small number in this locality.

N. B., *Cor. Sec.*

(Brother Merrill, allow us to congratulate you upon your success—give us your . Bro. N. B., we hope "the all hands" you spoke of as being out on your fourth meeting night digesting turkey, had a good time.—Ed.)

No. 5 of N. Y.—Trade in this locality—taking everything into consideration—is pretty good. No vacancies reported. There are three of our brothers out of work. This month our meetings have not been so well attended as they might have been, which is owing to the excitement occasioned by the election. Now that it is all over, I hope the members will again put themselves in the harness and pull along the good work. It is really astonishing how men will stay up until all hours of the night, spend their money, and hurrah themselves hoarse, for some broken-down, professional politician (who, even if elected, would never do the working man any good), and when you ask these same men to come and spend a few hours for their own benefit, they will tell you they can't come to-night, and invariably offer that old, worn-out excuse, BUSINESS OF IMPORTANCE. Now, if men will not spend a few hours, once a week, for their own benefit, and attend to business of much more importance than that excuse in capitals, who will? If we do not attend to our business ourselves I am sure our employers will not attend to it for us. However, they set a good example for us. As much time as they have they spend in planning how to take advantage of business, &c., and a great many of them lay their plans to see how much they can screw the workingman down. Yet, with all these facts staring us in the face; men who apparently do no work getting rich on all sides, yet we take

but little interest in our own affairs. I hope henceforth our meetings will be better attended. We have initiated, during the month, Frank Jaslet, George ———. Candidates proposed, James Coulter, Andrew Sullivan, John H ———, George Bachman, machinists. The Constitutions came to hand. Please forward a few Monthly Reports. No. 5 meets every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Institute.

H. C. J., *Cor. Sec.*

Bro. H. C. J., please send the names left out, for publication in the next Journal.—[Ed.]

No. 3 of Ohio.—Trade in this locality is not very brisk; two of our members are out of employment, one a machinist and the other a blacksmith. On our third meeting night, one brother was reported on the sick list. We are still adding gradually to our numbers. The following were initiated during the month: John Lewis and James Forest, machinists. We have quite a number of vacant chairs in our meeting room. If some of our brothers who make it a point to stay away for three or four months and then come only to pay their dues, will attend more regularly I am sure we could and would be most happy to accommodate them with a chair. Brothers come, do not be bashful; we would like to see your smiling faces every meeting night—come weekly instead of quarterly, and (to use a sailor's phrase) put a hand to the halyard. No. 3 meets every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Solomon's Lodge Hall.

W. T. J., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 3 of Pa.—I have nothing of interest to communicate this month, except that there are some indications of a reduction in the force at the R. R. shops in this place. In the past month, we have had an increase of four members, named as follows: Richard Taylor, Jos. R. Robinson, joined by card from the I. U.; also, John Lay, who joined by card from No. 5 of N. Y. The above gentlemen are all machinists. We initiated Geo. Mulholland, blacksmith. You will please send us fifty blank Monthly Reports; also, two Semi-Annual Reports. Our officers have been nominated, and next month I think I can report an entire change of programme.

J. M. B., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 23 of Pa.—State of trade as last reported, there being enough work for those employed here. The following were initiated during the month: Thomas Sheridan, blacksmith, John Baynhan and T. Williamson, machinists. No. 23 meets every Friday evening, as usual.

F. W., *Cor. Sec.*

PHOTOGRAPHS!

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Photograph of Delegates

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